NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Heavy Cannonading in the Direction of Yorktown.

The Merrimac Making Ready for Another Contest.

Intelligence from the North Carelina Expedition.

A Report Current that General Burn le Had Been Ordered by the Rebels to Evacuate Newbern.

HIS REPLY TO THE REBEL COMMANDER

Telegraphic Communication Between Mobile and New Orleans Cut Off by Union Troops,

FORTRESS MONROE, April 5, 1862. ading has been heard all the morning from the

The latest intelligence that we have in relation to the ed to some out to-day. She has two new guns on

mand the Virginia on her next trip, but the name of tain Pegram is the latest mentioned in that connec

cate are at Nerfolk.

A deserter came in this morning from the vicinity of

A deserter came in this morning from the vicinity of Earrod's Mills. The enemy's force on the peninsula is not reperted so large as has been supposed.

General Magrader's headquarters are at present at Lee's Hills, near Williamsburg.

The steam tugh Tempest, Haze and Ellen S. Terry arrived this foremoon from Newbern, having left on Thursday. They bring a large mail for the North, and do spatches from the army and naval commanders. There, is very little flews of interest from General Burnside's department.

port was corrent that General Burnside had been to evacuate Newbern within six days, and that returned the reply that he would meet the rebel

or at Goldsboro and at Raleigh.

little change in the state of affairs at Beaufort.

still holds out, and is to be besieged. Extenen thrown into the fort.

The steamer George Peabody arrived from New York day, and proceeds to Hatteras. We were visited by a thunder storm last night. The

cather still continues pleasant to-day.

A Sag of truce this afternoon brought down the follow
g released prisoners of war from Richmond:—Colonel

Beauford, Lieutenant Van Horn, Captain Bliss, United Blates Army, taken in Texas last summer, and Colenel Woodred, First Kentucky regiment, taken in Kentucky. The Richmond papers mention that two men named Pryce Lawis and John Scully have been convicted as spics, and were to have been hung yesterday, but that a short respite had been granted. The men claim to be British makets, and loval.

The Advertiser has a special message from Memphis stating that General Buell's army had reached Savannah on the Tennesse river, from Columbia. There had been brisk stirmishing and great activity on both sides for

eday a Yankee force two thousand strong landed at Biloxi, from three vessels, and cut the tele-graph line between Mobile and New Orleans.

THE WAR IN THE NORTHWEST.

Cmcago, April 6, 1862. A special to the Chicago Tribune, dated at Cairo, 5th

says that S. J. Kitchen, one of Jeff. Thompson's Colonels, is in the swamps back of that place, with a squadeon of cavalry estimated at two hundred, and fears are entertained that Union men in that vicinity will be subject to fresh persecutions, and the report is current to-night that Jeff Thompson has assembled a force of con-siderable strength at Alcomb's Island, twelve miles weat of New Madrid. His position is represented by scouts as

Riddle's Point without difficulty. None have come above

a sailer at Oswego, arrived here to-day, having descried from General Beauregard's army a week since. He says there were about sixty thousand troops at Co-

One regiment was under arrest, being disloyal and re-seltious. Their army presented a state bordering on in-

A special to the Chicago Times, dated New Madrid, 5th

The gunboat Carondelet arrived last night, having re the blockede at Island No. 10 without damage. She had the blockede at Island No. 10 without damage. She had the tow, on the side exposed to the rebel batteries, a barge loaded with hay, arranged in such a manner as to protect her. The night was intensely dark and stormy. She passed the first battery before being discovered. The second fired on ther as soon as its guns could be brought to bear, but owing to the darkness and the speed with which she entrated its fire on her, but not a shot struck the boat he passed the fourth and fifth batteries with the same bersunate result. Fifty three shots were fired at her aned on her and continued firing until the Caroudele was out of range. All through the passage of the shore, and many bullets struck the boat; but all hands being below nobody was hurt. The Caron-delet did not discharge a gun during the entire passage. She p tased the last battery within an hour after leaving W. A despatch from the Island, at six o'clock last the Care peolet was engaged with some of the rebel gunb cats. From one to eight heavy reports were

sible for the rebels to depress their guns sufficiently

Death of Lieutenant Fitz James O'Brien.
Lieutegant Fitz James O'Brien, of General Lander's
tag, die this morning of lockjaw, in consequence of
wound received in a kirmish some two months since.

The killed of the Fifth Chie at the battle of Winchester, aften in number, arrived here yesterday, and lay in state at the Guthrie Grays' armory, where they were visited by a large number of citizens. The funeral cerements took place to-day.

NEWS FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the United States Transport Atlantic.

General Hunter in Command of the Department of the South.

A BATTLE EXPECTED AT JACKSONVILLE, FLA.,

The United States transport Atlantic, Captain Eldridge, arrived at this port last evening from Port Royal, S. C., with the government mails and passengers.

Among the passengers by the Atlantic are Brigadier General Sharman arrived by the Atlantic are Brigadier

General Sherman and staff.

General Hunter and staff arrived at Hilton Head on the
27th of March, and assumed the command of the depart-

horse and a battery of artillery. Brigadier General Wright, commanding the Union forces at that place-was confident of being able to sastain himself and protect the town and the inhabitants, the majority of whom are Northern men and loyal citizens. Deserters who come in daily represent the condition of the rebel forces as

leaving Port Royal, passed around the stern of the United States frigate Wabash, in order that a passing salute might be given to Brig. Gen. Sherman, which was done by the crew of the frigate manning the rigging and

rigadier General Sherman, Ufitted States Army; Captain ton, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army; Captain ton, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army; Captain Morgan, United States Army; Captain Morgan, United States Army; Lisutenant Cellerrill, Aid-de-Camp to General reman; Lebeth-sant Colonel Republic, Government Agent; Iliam Bacon, Boston; M. Crowell, do; Captain A. G'ray, amer McGellan; William Caldwell, do; John Fetti, lamer Cosmopolitan; J. B. Littlefeld, Third New Hamper volunteers; H. A. Robbins, New York; Colonel Monhand acryan, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers; Blauvelt, Lieutenant G. Bresen, Thiry-sixth New York Blauvelt, Lieutenant G. Bresen, Thiry-sixth Blauvelt, Captain Blauvelt, Captain Blauvelt, Captain Blauvelt, Captain Colonel Morgan, Captain Blauvelt, Captain Colonel Morgan, Captain Colonel Resident Colonel Re

At Fernandina—United States steamer Pawnee, steamer Georgia Creek, Mott. At Jacksonville—Steamer Belvidere, Sloan; schooners Ann Leverett and J. M. Still, gunboats Ottawa, Pembina and Se-neca; captured steamer Darlington and the celebrated yacht America, raised by the United States naval forces. For the list of vessels at Fernandina and Jacksonville we are indebt-ed to the purser of the Cosmopolitian, who left Jacksonville

HILTON HEAD, S. C., April 3, 1862.

trival of General Hunter and Staff—Changes in the De-partment—General Sherman to Join General Halleck's Division—Capture of Union Pickets by the Secesh—Discord Among the Missionaries at Beaufort, &c., &c., &c. Major General David Hunter and staff, and Brigadier Benham and staff, arrived on Sunday last in the steamer Atlantic from Fortress Monroe, where the Atlantic touched. Their presence was not looked for by many partment took all by surprise. On Monday, in pursuance ment of the South, which embraces within its South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and placed Brigadier General Benham, who relieves Brigadier General T. W. Sherman, in com mand of the northern district, which will comprise the States of South Carolina, Georgia and a part of Florida

Not only in the supreme command of this department has a change been made, but in the subordinate departermaster, having been appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers, is of course relieved from command, and structions. Colonel J. W. Shaffer, an active, experiences General Hunter's staff, is appointed Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the South. Captain Fuller will act

of quartermaster since the organization of the expedi-tionary corps in a most efficient and creditable manner. and to the perfect satisfaction of all, is also relieved and ordered to report at Washington. His departure is looked apon by all with great regret, as his courteous and genial manners, and prompt business like style, have impressed all with the conviction that he is the right man in the right place. May he be successful wherever he goes.

Captain Michael Morgan, Chief Commissary of Sub-istence, is also relieved by orders from Washington, and ordered to report there. Captain J. W. Turner, United

Captain Morgan leaves with the best wishes of all for is future welfare. He has been eminently successful in his department, performing his duties in a quiet, unostentatious manner, yet thoroughly and efficiently.

The appointment of Captain Saxton as Brigadier Gene ral of Volunteers, affords the liveliest satisfaction to every one here? No better appointment could be made here, as well as these performed in organizing the expedition, were immense and of the most laborious character; and how well he has performed them may be seen in the success of the expedi-tion. His department is thoroughly organized and and in fine working order. In his new sphere of duties, if General Saxton is as successful as he has been in con-

tails. Fifteen of the Forty sixth New York volunteers were captured, together with a field piece, resterday on Wilmington Island, on the Savannah river. Coffinel Resa took the responsibility of leading thirty men on a recommonsance or what not, on Wilmington Island, without the orders or knowledge of General Gillmore, and was there surrounded by a superior force of the rebets, and hatfor his men captured. All the officers and the balance of the

men escaped in one way and another. The field piece was lost, and is doubtless now on exhibition in the city of Savannah. That is one result of this crazy mode of onducting affairs. The lessons may be valuable to the filters in the department and the

was not, and it conductes now on contribution in the day of Savannah. That is one result of this crazy mode of conducting affairs. The lessons may be valuable to the officers in the department, and if they are, perhaps they may not in the end prove too expossive.

Affairs on Tybes remain as quiet as usual. The robels indulge in a little pleasantry nearly every day in the shape of ten-inch shells, which they throw from Fort Pulaski on to Tybes Island, but which have not resulted in any damage to us as yet. They are determined to hurt some one on our side I am convinced, but they had better wait awhile before they burn more powder, as they can hardly afford it at present.

From Florida there is little or no news. General Wright's headquarters are now in Jacksonville. Everything is progressing quietly enough there, except now and then a skirmish between the Regulators and our pickets. We have loat two or three men by these scoundrels, and General Wright is determined to put a stop to it.

The missionaries are getting along rather unharmoniously in Beaufort. Several return to New York in the Atlantic. The balance might as well go.

NEWS FROM THE CUMBERLAND MOUNTAIN.

The March of the Expedition—Details of the March—Engagement at Hig Creek Gap — Jacksonboro — Fincastle — Saltpetre—Reconnoissance—The Fight at Cumberland Gap, &c.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

On the 10th inst. a small force, under Col. Carter, started from camp on a trip to Big Creek Gap, Col. Curter commanding and Lieutenant Colonel Keigwin second in command. The detachment carried five days provisions, and went without tents or transportation. At daybreak, 14th inst., after marching across the mountain during the night, the command attacked three hundred rebels, resulting in a foot race primarily. A part secesh, killing three, wounding six, and capturing all their tents and camp equipage, fifty-nine horses, six mules, six wagons and two hundred pairs of shoes, together with Lieutenant Colonel White, of the First Tennessee rebel cavalry; Captain Winston. of Sappers and Miners; Lieutenant Hoyle, Adjutant First Tennessee cavalry, and fitsen privates.

Along the entire route our troops were halled with delight and great enthusiasm. Old men cried with joy on the approach of the army, and every possible attention was paid by the people to this the vanguard of their deliverer. It is a burning shame that this government has so long delayed its action in behalf of these oppressed East Tennesseans. There should be, to-day, prompt and energetic measures adopted to cleanse this entire section from the blasting curse of secession. Our boys were out fourteen days, sleeping every night but one on the ground, and well supplied by the citizens with every article requisite to satisfy the "inner man." The only injury to our force was one wounded by the centry and two accidentally wounded by our own men. So frightened were the rebein at Knoxvilie that every boat and cance at the various forries was destroyed to prevent the advance of the command.

at Knoxvilie that every boat and cance at the various forries was destroyed to prevent the advance of the command.

Meanwhile a portion of the force went on a reconnoissance to the Gap. This place is held by a force of 5,000 men, strongly fortified and defended with sixteen guns. There are two 24-bounders, one 64-bounder guns, all well posted to command the various approaches to the north side of the Gap. We went within one mile of their works, and quietly examined them. The rebels crowded the fortifications, and though every opportunity was offered, they would not fire or make any movement to attack. We started to camp about four P. M., except a very smallforce, bivocacked for the night three miles from the Gap, our watch fires in full view. The next morning we leisurely returned to camp.

ENGAGEMENT AT CUMBERLAND GAP.

Friday last, having failed to draw the enemy's fire on two occasions, part of the brigade started to the Gap, which we reached in the evening, reconnotive et till dark, drove in their pickets, and bivocacked on the mountain spur in rain and show. In the morning a party of our skirmishers began work, and after a time drove the rebels about haif a mile from their first position. The Ohioans, being armed with long range rifles, were very effective. A volunteer party succeeded in settling the accounts of two of the secesh, while some ten or fifteen others shared the same fate at the hands of the skirmishers. The rebel guns opened on the skirmishers with grape, and ca ister and shell, but hurt no one, although several narrowly escaped. Col. Byrd was struck by a spent grape shot and stunned. Our regiment was ordered to aid in placing Capt. Wetmore's guns in position and support the artillery. The guns were stationed on top of a ridge, in full, open view, without protection of any kind, except that best safeguard—brave, determined men.

support the artillery. The guns were stationed on top of a ridge, in full, open view, without protection of any kind, except that best rafeguard—brave, determined men.

About half-past ten o'clock A. M. the rebels had a taste of Uncle Sam's Union restoratives, administered by Capt. Wetmore, an excellent physician for the times. Until five o 'clock P. M. balls and shells flow thick and fast. The rebels fired near four hundred, and hurt nobody but the ordnance department of the C. S. A. Our guns were most admirably handled, and no doubt the ordnance department of the C. S. A. Our guns were most admirably handled, and no doubt did considerable injury. We are unable to tell the loss on the rebel side, but have heard that they reported sixteen killed at noon, and if that was true, they must have lost otco hundred or more, for the work was only sport up to that time. Several times the shell from our guns caused the robels to 'skedaddle,' and one battery was entirely silenced.

About four o'clock P. M. we were ordered to skirmish on the main road, leading to the Gap, and while so doing were fired on from five guns, four round shot falling short a few yards, throwing dit briskly; and one shell burst about twenty feet above the loft wing, the pieces falling like hall among the men. Providentially not a man was hurt.

When they began to fire on us our blood grew warm for the first time during the day, but it soen gave place to mingled emotions of pity and contempt pity for men who would suffer themselves to be duladed into the snares of rebellion, and contempt for the cowardly spirit manifested. This was the first time we had been under fire, and no Indianian would have blushed had every Hoosier eye been looking on. We quietly returned to the spur of the mountain and laid down, with Mother Earth for a bed, the clouds for covering, and soundly slept, conscious that rebeldom had no one near us to "molest or make us afraid."

ON Sunday morning we started to camp, and to-day, for the first time in six weeks, the rebel scouts

A Nashville letter in the Chicago Times says:—Many A Nashville letter in the Chicago Times says:—Inny Union people in Nashville, early in the history of the war, invested their surplus money in cotton, which was sent back from the river and stored beyond the reach of the rebel authorities. This cotton is now coming to light, and several boat loads have already been sent down the river. There is much more yet to follow. It was bought at eight and a half cents per pound, and will be sold at twenty-four or twenty-five, which makes to the speculators a handsome profit. It is gratifying that this profit can only be earned by loyal citizens, none others being permitted to ship any kind of produce to market. An effort is being made to secure the restoration of the bridges destroyed by order of the rebel Floyd. Representations have been m de to Goreraor Johnson of the inconvenience suffered by the public at large by reason of the absence of these means of crossing the river, as well as by the government, which is obliged to ferry its troops and their baggage trains and supplies across in small and inconvenient ferry beats. The coat of the wire suspension bridge was about \$250,000. As the stone columns which supported it are still left stanting, it is estimated that it can be restored for less than hair that sum. But this the directors claim not to be able to raise. The railroad bridge cost a much larger sum. Its piece are still standing, but the wood work can scarcely be replaced for less than \$200,000. The Governor is comidering the propriety of taxing the property of secessioniste to restore these works.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

THE PRESS AND CONSCRIPTION.

"CHIVALRIC" TEXAN WOMEN.

The Ladies' Subscriptions to the Rebel Navy.

MEANS OF PROCURING WAR MATERIALS.

Want of Confidence in the Rebel Cause Endeavoring to inspire the rebels with hope for the future after the disasters of the past, the Memphis Ap-

There is nothing that can supply the place of confidence. Religion without faith, marriage without trust, any great undertaking without condience in its justice and ultimate success are as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals. Noah would never have finished the ark, nor Moses have threaded the labyrinths of the wilderness but for their trust in focd, nor would Columbus have discovered America, or Washington have conducted us sefolly through the Revolution but for the resolute confidence that an imated their hearts and enabled them to surmount every obstacle.

Resolution, faith, hope, energy, are as necessary to success in a great contest like the one in which we are

Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just.

Great undertakings call for the exercise of great epergy, labor, hardship, persoverance. Unless we have these, it were wise to keep our frail barks near the shore, and not venture out into mid ocean, to struggle with rushing tempests and heaving seas.

No one ever succeeded in acquiring fame or wealth who started life with a faint heart, and no man ever succeeded in personal combat who entered the fight with doubt and irresolution.

These s no impossibility to him

Who stands prepared to conquer every hazard;
The fearful are the failing.

Skies Brightening.

[From the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer, March 17.]

We have been greatly cheered within a day or two past by information of a perfectly reliable nature, but which we are not at liberty to detail to the public. We cannot withhold this much, however, that a bright prosepect opens in the near future of most important results in our favor. Besides what we are not at liberty to tell, the fact of the safe arrival of 40,000 guns is, of itself, of incalculable importance.

News from Florida.

[From the Savannah Republican.]
Persons direct from Florida report that the enemy was about evacuating Jacksonville, their visit to that place having proved fruitiess. Three gunboats had ascended the St. John as far as Orange Mills, where one got aground, and at last accounts the other two were employed in efforts to relieve her. They will hardly attempt to progress further. St. Augustine was occupied by the foderals some days ago. We cannot hear that the enemy has met with any considerable amount of plunier in the course of their expedition, except contrabands, whom they steal wherever they find them. Nothing new from other towns on the coast.

The War in the West.

[From the Charieston Mercury, March 20.]

From the latest Western papers that have come to hand, we glean the following interesting particulars with regard to the situation of affairs in the West.

A comection is about to be made between the railroads terminating at Memphis. The work is undertaken by the Confederate government, as one of military necessity.

Paris, Tennessee, was occupied by the federal forces yes trefag. About three thousand, it was thought, composed the advance guard of the invaders. All the public property had been removed.

The planters of the Southwest are responding nobly to the call of General Beauregard for bells. On many of the sugar and cotton plantations there are bells weighing from hity to five handred pounds, used for calling people together. These, and all other sizes that can be spared, are being rapidly sent forward.

Among the New Orleans soldiery who have responded to the call of Gen. Beauregard is the Crescent regiment, made up mainly of youths, many of them coming from the schools to take their places in the ranks. It is a splendidly equipped corps, of the Best blood of Louisiana, and numbers nine hundred muskets. The regiment arrived at Jackson, Tennessee, on the 7th.

From a gentleman who has just arrived from the Tennessee we have information of the further movements of the enemy up the Fennessee tiver. At Reynoldsburg, Humpfreys county, he withcessed the passage up of thirty two federal recamers, including one gunboat. Monday afternoon and early in the evening fourteen more transports. Additional boats passed up on Tuesday, Carrying Cavalry, wagons, artillery, mules, &c. The number of vessels composing the last fleet was not known.

The enemy is playing a high game at Columbus, Ky.

known.

The enemy is playing a high game at Columbus, Ky. Immediately upon taking possession all the sugar, molasses, tebarco, &c., in the hands of the citizens, was seized. The stock of sugar and molasses was large, and the seizuro was made for the benefit of the federal treasury, as was announced by Col. Buford, the commander. Some stores of the same character, that were held by the citizens of the surrounding country, were also taken, and private property and rights totally disregarded. The declaration was publicly made that the expenses of the war must be paid by the South, and that all the property of the Confederate States, so far as it should come within their control, should be used for that

should come within their control, should be used for that purpose.

The women of Nashville are treating the Yanke's in that city with great contempt. When General McCook, of the Lincoln army, arrived in Nashville, he sent up his card, with the request that he might renew his former acquaintance with hiss S. McNairy. The following was the patricit reply of the noble and accomplished lady, written on the back of the card.—

"SR—I do not desire to renew my acquaintance with the invaders of my State."

Two other Hessian officers obtruded their presence in the parlor of Dr. Martin, and sent up their cards to his daughter, Miss Bettie Martin, an elegant and accomplished young lady, requesting also the renewal of an old acquaintance-hip. Repairing to the parlor, with a look of mefiable scorn and contempt, she dashed the card into their faces, and said.—"Your absence, sirs, will be much better company to me than your presence."

etter company to me than your presence.

their faces, and said:—"Your absence, sirs, will be much better company to me than your presence."

THE ENEMY'S ADVANCE TOWARDS ENOXYLLE.
[From the Charleston Mercury, March 20.]

A correspondent of the Allanta Confederacy, writing from Cumberland Gap on the 11th inst., says:—
Yester-tay a Kentiockian who came over to join a company here, reported the enemy encamped within five miles, with six regiments, 5,000 strong, and others beyond the Cumberland, 7,000, making 12,000. To-day our cavairy went out on a recommittering expedition, and were fired on by the enemy's advanced guard, doing no damage, but threatening demonstrations of cutting them off. A battalion was despatched immediately to their relief, and all have safely returned. As I was sitting in the office to-day, about twelve o'clock, I heard the long continued whire-rery of the snare drum, and as I rightly supposed, never having heard the sound before, it was the long roll, the signal of atarm. With yells of defiance, shout after shout of joy, every man was in arms in five minutes. The Fifth Georgia and our battalion sont up such tremendous hallelujahs as awakened the echaes of these mountain faatnessee, and were anxious to be led. This time it was no faise alarm, for, the enemy were plainly in view.

Their movements from the top of the mountain could be

such tremendous hallenesses, and were anxious to be led on. This time it was no faise aiarm, for the enemy were plainly in view.

Their movements from the top of the mountain could be plainly seen, and we surmised that there were two regiments and a small force of cavalry. Classes were in demand, and, with the aid of one, some three miles distant, I could count their numbers. It is now generally conceded that it is the aivanced gaard of a large force. They are now within a haif mile of our jekets, and you should see the rascals how stealthily they creep up from tree to tree. I watched them long and anxiously as they deployed as skirmishers, and extended their lines from the top of one hill to another, peering here and there, to find if true Southerners were concealed, ready to let sty at them. I looked at these fellows, not because I have never seen Yankees before, but they were the first Yankee enemies I ever saw, and of course our breastworks were lined with officers and men gazing in ectacy upon the mass of mortality. Their bayonets would gisten in the strong samight, and their gleaming beams would reflect towards the sky. We could see them peering at us through large magnifers, and now and then collecting in groups geneticulating violently, waving their repeaters, and, no doubt, swearing vengeance upon those who had impeded their progress into the land of Andy Johnson and others of his class. I have no doubt but that they are Western troops, and appear well uniformed and equipped. We shall all sleep upon our arms to-night, and God grant it may not be our last slumber. Shall the event we are expecting terminate so that I can give you and your readers the news of a glorious victory, or the sad news of another desaster? We feel confident of success, and we say to all, therefore, "be of good cheer." To-night their camp fires are plainly visible, and we can even see them as they pass between the light and us, so much passing that we all have come to the conclusion that they are holding an Indian corn dance. We s

Letter from a Confederate Prisoner.
[From the Nashville Patriot of April I.]
Cam Douglas, Gricaco, H. March 6, 1862.
The following letter was received at this office yesterday, with a request to publish:—
In behalf of the prisoners captured at Fort Donelson, composing the two companies from Dixon county, I ask permission, through your columns, to say to their friends that they are generally well and properly cared for. Only one—A. L. Camingham—has died since we have been here. W. E. Winfrey and M. L. Baker, of Captain

Grigsby's company, were killed in the fight at the fort. Captain Cording lost none. We want to say to our wives, fathers, mothers and children not to run away from their homes and firesides, as others have done, even if the federal forces should come in their midst, nor grieve themselves unnecessarily on our account. We know not (if we are detained long) how our wives and children will live; but we are prisoners of hope, and have formed a better opinion of the Northern people and the army than we were accustomed to hear. We are short of clothing and particularly of money. JACOB LEECH.

Measures Taken for the Destruction of Cotton.

[From the Memphis Appeal, March 27.]

The Brownsville Flag of the 20th of March states that the military commander at Fort Brown had ordered all the cotton warehoused in Brownsville to be stored outside of the city limits, where it could be destroyed without danger to the town, if the guerillas should attempt to land in force on that coast. In accordance, a small mountain of the fleecy product has been built outside of the town, and it will make a lively bonfire if the Yankees ever make a start towards it in such strength as to require the troops to fail back.

The Ladies' Gunboat.

[From the Charleston Mercury, March 22.]

We have received from Mrs. F. B. M. \$10, and from Mrs. M. A. B. \$5 for the ladies' gunboat, and Ben sends us a small contribution to the same object. The dressing case sent by Josephine will be raffled for the sum she names. The following contributions should have been acknowledged by us in our issue of yesterday:—S. T. C., a winow lady, \$1: Miss Carlie and Marie Hay Barnwell, \$2: Mrs. A. F. L., a butter knife; Miss M. A. L., a specn; Miss F. A. L., a spoon;

A refugee of Beaufort district sends us an exquisite white wreath of artificial flowers (valued at \$8), to be raffled for the gunboat fund. Four Carolina ladies send

The Women of Texas Want to Enlist.

[From the Charleston Mercury, March 22.]

We find in a letter written by colonel Daggett, of Texas, the following fact.—In Pinto county, a call being made for volunteers, out of a crowd of men only five marched out, when fifteen young daughters of Texas marched out into line, and declared they would go into the service of their country if their places were not filled by good men. A perfect yell ensued, and fifteen men took their places. This is so.

The New Secretary of War.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]

General George W. Randolph, the new Secretary of War, needs no introduction to our Virginia community. A grandson of Thomas Jefferson, his public and processional career has reflected no discredit even upon that flustrious name. As a lawyer be has no superior at the bar of Virginia, and in forensic or legal debate the strongest of our statesmen and advocates would find in him "a forman worthy of their steel." We have listened with great admiration to his simple, unadorned, irresistible current of thought and logic, which flows on as smoothly, quietly and powerfully as a great river. Dignity and simplicity are the characteristics of the genius both of the lawyer and the man. If these were all Mr. Randolph's recommendations, however, we should never think of his being peculiarly qualified for Secretary of War. Mr. Randolph, however, has received a military education, and during the present war has shown vast energy and aptitude in military organization, rising rapidly from the past of captain of artillery to that of general, until he has now been honored with the present most responsible and difficult position. Mr. Randolph comes to the helm of the ship in a dark hour, with the ror as of the breakers in hearing, and the cager waves throwing the spray and foam over her decks. But she has a stout hearted crew on board, and the man who can rightly collect and apply their energy will yet have the prout satisfaction of seeing her safe and affoat in the open sea, her broad flag kiesed by favoring what and his own name honored and immortal.

How to Collect War Material.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.
MAYSVILLE, S. C., MARCH 15, 1862
I see in your paper of to day on efficial call for lead; a call for supher and saltpotre had previously appeared.
I would respectfully suggest to the ordnance officer that some energetic man in each city, town and village of the State, if practicable, he requested to act as agent in procuring each of the above articles. Unless some depot for for our defence will be debarred the privilege. Certainly any man who, at this critical period of our country's history, would hold back from the government any property whatever which might aid in our defence is infatuated beyond hope of redemption. Come up, fellow citizens, in every possible way to the rescie. Move with speed and energy, and our country shall be free. Delay, and our cause is lost. SUMTER.

The Privilege of the Press in South Carolina.

[From the Charleston Mercury, March 22.]
On the 18th inst., the Governor and Executive Council adopted the following resolution:—
Resolved, That the sellors and owners of newspapers in this State he informed, that if any of their employes shall fail under the conserption, the Adjutast and Instention General will be instructed to withheld from Confederate service such of said conscripts as the editor or owner of such newspaper shall declare by affidavit to be absolutely necessary to carry on their respective establishments, and that the work cannot be done by workmen within their command or otherwise exempt: Provided,

We hear of many large farmers in the upper country who have left their beautiful estates, and, with their negroes, have gone further in the interior. Families from Loudon, Fanquier and Call epper have been impelled to those hasty retreats from hearthstones dear to them and their little ones by the near approach of the ruthless invader.

Value of Negroes.

[From the tharieston Mercury, March 22.]

Negro property has not, it seems, depreciated in value in East Tennessee. The Athens Part of the 7th says.—'At a sale in this county, on the 27th of February, some negro property brought the following prices.—Dark, aged twenty years, \$1,500; Betty and child, three months, \$1,131. A lot of five was sold at Knoxville, a few days since, for the round sum of \$5,000, and we notice sales at other points at correspondingly high rates. So, despite the war and other depreciating circumstances, negro property keeps up.

property keeps up.
Withur & Son made yesterday, at the Brokers' Exchange, the following sale of negroes:

Four fellows, aged 17 to 28 years, brought \$3.425; ave-

age \$356. Two gi ls. \$1,405: average \$702 50. One tellow, 26 years old. \$925. One boy, 9 years old. \$590. Thirteen elderly negroes, aged from 45 to 90, averaged

The Flag Question. (From the Charleston Mercury, March 22.]
A Georgia gentlemen sends us a very elaborate model of a Confederate flag. It is the "battle flag" of Beauregard, except that the blue cross, as well as the border of the flag, are fringed with white. The model

Miscellaneous Items.

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The New Cricans banks supplied, in exchange for notes, the volunteers who recently left that city for the seat of war, with all the silver change they wanted, taking the currency at par.

The lible Convention of the Confederate States met at Augusta, Ga., March 10. There were seven States represented. Col. J. M. Chambers, of Georgia, was chosen temporary chairman. After a section by Rishop lierce, Daniel Ravenel, of S. C., was chosen permanent chairman.

A fice occurred on Sunday night, about twelve of clocks. A fire occurred on Sanday night, about twelve o'clock, at the residence of Capt. T. S. Coes, Edgeshold district, S. C., which destroyed his barn, two stables, two corn gribs, a cotten house, a quintity of corn, twenty six bales of cotten and other articles. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

A few days since about 500 Yarkees from Hilton Head landed on Coosa island, and finding it deserted, burned the fine residence of Robert Chisolay, Esq. All the railroads of Georgia have determined not to receive any incors for transportation, in accordance with gov. Brown a request.

granted at the War Department. They are to be had only of commanding officers.

John Andrew was shit and kelled by cone unknown person in Tustumbia, Ale., a few days age.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Business Before the Assemblyports from Investigating Committees Result of the Investigation on Charges Against Judge Gould-The Anti-Rent-Down-Report of the Investigation on the Management of the Asylum for the Blind-Two of the Managers of the In-stitution Forced to Resign-Canal Committee on Enlarging the Locks for Public Defence-Quarantine-Defeat of the Alien Bill, &c., &c.

ALBANY, April 5, 1862 ordered to a third reading; in fact, about all that has been done this week has been ordering bills to a third bills ready for a third reading, that order of business was laid on the table and the reports of standing committee were taken up. A large number of bills were reported covering all manner of subjects. Among the number was giving the Comptroller power to remove for cause. Alse

session, empowered to investigate certain charges made against Judge Gould for packing juries, presented this morning, on behalf of that committee, a majority and minority report, one signed by three members of the minority report, one signed by three members of the committee and the other by two members. Neither of these reports sustains the charges made against Judge Gould. The evidence shows that it is the custom of persons having nothing to do but loaf around the gives to hang around the court room to obtain the privilege of serving on the jury; and he other to prevent this class, not always reliable, from being paced there when the panel was short, it had been the habited the Judge to suggest names of reliable persons to be placed in the box; to be drawn from to prevent those who are there from design from being placed on the jury. In accordance with this long practice Judge Gould suggested the names of two persons on one occasion, both of whom the testimony proves to be excellent men, and no person complains that any wrong was done by the act of the jury that these men were placed upon; on the contrary, their verdict has been proven to be just and proper. But Judge Gould, having made decisions against the anti-retres—us he was bound to do under the constitution and laws of the State—that class of men seized upon this opportunity to rum the reputation of an able Judge, preferring charges against him and getting upan investigation. The charges once having been made, Judge Gould demanded a thorough investigation. A partial report was made last winter, but the friends of the Judge demanded turther hearing, and the committee were empowered to sit during the recess. But that portion of the committee who were at the bottom of the movement against Judge Gould emanded a thorough investigation. A partial report was made last winter, but the friends of the Judge demanded turther hearing, and the committee were empowered to sit during the recess. But that portion of the committee who were at the bottom of the movement against Judge Gould emanded a thorough investigation and opportunity to go before the n, and then all the testimony that the committee had was that offered by the Judge, against whom the charge was made, and the o politicians and lawyers, and they have seized upon this circumstance to injure his reputation, for the sole purpose of benefiting anti-rentism. The report signed by the three members of the committee shows nothing more than the above. It is signed by Aaron Biagham, a preminent anti-rent lawyer of Albany; Mathew Constock, of Brooklyn, and Daniel Waterbury, of Delaware. The other report, which removes all blame or suspicion from the acts of Judge Gould, is signed by Francis Kernan, of Utica, and Robert C. Hutching, of New York. This ayetem of suggesting names is unquestionably liable to a great abuse by designing men, but it certainly caspot prove any worse than taking men from the class that usually hang about court rooms for that purpose. No evidence has been brought out justifying the attempt to strike at any particular Judge. The right course to pursue in this matter is to enact some law preventing the Sheriff from making up his juries from the rabble, or the Judges from suggesting the names, but to provide against the panel being exhausted in some other way. The two reports were very properly referred to the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly. The report of the committee did not come to any particular concitision or recommend any definite action, showing conclusively that they had not obtained facts enough to justify them in recommending any particular line of acti n.

The committee appointed to investigate the management of the New York Institute of the Blind also reported this morning. They have not found any facts showing a misapplication of funds, but in the negotiation for the Board of Management implicated have resigned. The committee further show that the institution commenced without any perfect system of keeping its accounts, and has been conducted without any particular system until it came under the management of the property wo of the managers appear to be somewhat suspiciously mixed up with side commission, &c., which being brought to the atmunder. The committee further show that the institutio

it came under the management of the present Superin-tendent.

Mr. Ogden, from the Committee on Canals, made an important report on the policy of lengthening and en-larging one tier of locks, so that they will admit the pas-sage of gunboats for the purpose of defending the fron-tier. The report is an able and important one, and in

FUNERAL OF MICHAEL DALTON, -The funeral of Michael Dalton, a well known and very popular member of the Fire Department, who died on Thursday last, after a few days' illness, took place at one o'clock yesterday afterdays' illness, took place at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was of quite an imposing and solemn character. The late residence of the deceased, No. 119
Sixth street, was crowded during the morning by hundreds of sorrowing friends, among whom were all the
members of Cinton Hose Company No. 17, of which Mr.
Daiton was foreman for a long time. The New York Fire
Department, as a body, also visited the house of mouraing, and took part in the funeral procession. Shortly after one o'clock the remains, deposited in a
neat o-film, were placed in the magnificent hearse provided for the occasion: the family of the deceased entered
the carriages, and the cortege moved off slowly towards
the place of burial. The procession passed through several of the streets of the city, and attracted great attention by its length, as well as the solemn character of
the pageant.

The Contranand at Barnun's.—Not content with hav-

ing the "What Is It" at Barnum's Museum during the week, the Christian Alliance sensation preacher, Mr. C. C. Goes, must unnecessarily bring the "inevitable nigger" into his discourse yesterday evening, to the diagust of many of his hearers who had assembled in the lecture room of the Museum. As the preacher's subject—"The War"—was one likely to bring a number of persons together to hear him, the introduction of the subject of discord (the nigger) excited his audience with different fearings. The abolitionists cheered whemeilly, while the remainier either preserved sinence or greeted his remarks with hisses. The speaker asserted that before the war was ended the abolitionists would be triumphant, and those who had not already become of that party, would per force have to join their creed. Note errous.

CONDITION OF THE STREETS.—The dusty and uncomfortable condition of the streets in this city during all last ing the "What Is It" at Barnum's Museum during the ble condition of the streets in this city during all last week has drawn forth many public complaints. The residents of Fifth avenue, and the upper part of the city generally, complain that they have been blinded with clouds of must, anising from mapricalled streets, the croten Beart in reliaing to allow the watering carts to get their usual supply of water. They have, it appears, initiated some new and mysterious order of appears, the street of the street of the resident of the provinces and initiating a great unisance on the people. It is to be head that this matter will be looked into and remelied before we have another stormed wind and dust. If the roten board will me give permits for water, we must try what virtue there is in the water of the North and East rivers.

Brownsto.—Charles W. Jackson, a young man eighteen years of age, belonging to Chatham, Massachusetts, and

years of ago, belonging to Chatham, Musachusetts, and employed in beard the schooner James A. Stetson, now ying all pier I North river, was drowned last evening at hall past six o'clock, by failing overboard while endeavoring to get on board the vessel from the yawi along-